

Poetical.

Procrastination.

If fortune, with a smiling face,
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stop to pick them up?

To-day, my love, to-day,
But should she frown with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,

When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.
If those who've wrought us own their faults,

And kindly pity pray,
When shall we listen and forgive?
To-day, my love, to-day,

But if stern judgment urge rebuke,
And warmth from memory borrow,
When shall we chide, if chide we dare?

To-morrow, love, to-morrow.
If those to whom we owe a debt,
Are harmed unless we pay,

When shall we struggle to be just?
To-day, my love, to-day,
But if our debtor feel our hope,

And plead his ruin through,
When shall we weigh his breach of faith?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If love estranged, should meet again
His genial smile display,
When shall we kiss the proffered lips?

To-day, my love, to-day,
But if we should indulge regret,
Or dwell with by-gone sorrow,

When shall we weep, if weep we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.
For virtuous acts and harmless joys,

When minutes will not stay,
We've always time to welcome them,
To-day, my love, to-day.

But care, resentment, angry words,
And unavailing sorrow,
Come far too soon if they appear,

To-morrow, love, to-morrow.
The Colored Population.
The colored population is now one of the great enigmas that the white people of the State have to unravel.

The opinion prevails to a very great extent that the negroes will not work; that since they have been made free and no compulsion is hanging over them, they will not prepare in summer for the cold blasts of winter, and that they will be obliged to become public charities, and thus be an immense incubus to the industrial resources of the community, or will steal in order to keep from starving.

As each State, under the Constitution of the United States, has the right to say who shall and who shall not be eligible to the right of suffrage; and if the States of the South are untrammelled in this privilege, they will never extend the immunities of the polls to other than men of the Caucasian race.

THE CHARACTER, POLICY AND INTENTIONS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—"Above all, if their intentions are good, courageously they may bear the thorns of punishment, though they bleed; remember always that the President of the land is the President and father of the whole people, and that he is not the head of a mercenary and barbarous party, bent on Southern humiliation and destruction. We believe him to be an able, sound-headed, patient, patriotic, humane, firm, cautious, and candid man, whose heart's desire it is to crown his administration with the union of these States—a reward higher and brighter than any other which morally power to confer; and he is shrewd enough to see through tricksters when their game is clearly before him, if it shall be exposed as a foul game by the undeviating loyalty of the South; and, furthermore, let the South be assured, if they are patient and true, that behind the President there is a Northern sentiment even stronger than her myriads of restless armies, and which is that our Union of consent and equality shall be restored on the basis of universal freedom and of one overriding sovereign nationality."—The South instantly accept, and every-where declare, and politically act upon this platform, and our glorious Union is once again in all its original spirit. Then those fowl birds called demagogues will flee, for a time, at any rate, from before the face of a re-awakened and united nation, and we shall indeed be one people. All our hopes rest with you, men of the South—in your patriotism, patience, and sagacity.

THE MISSOURI TEST ORACLE.—Father Miller, a Catholic priest, residing in Jefferson City, Missouri, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of four thousand dollars, for persisting in preaching without taking the oath prescribed by the new Constitution. Rev. Mr. Cronin, a Catholic priest, living in Hannibal, has also been arrested for the same offence, and bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear at the next term of the Missouri Circuit Court, to answer any indictment which may be found against him by the grand jury for violating the law.

The Arrival of Foreign Capitalists.

By the arrival of the Scotia, yesterday, a large number of our countrymen and others from various sections of the country had the gratification of welcoming quite a number of gentlemen from England, who are the representatives of the British and European capital, and who are especially interested in railroad enterprises on the continent. The parties of visitors consists of thirty-two persons, many of them distinguished for their wealth, others for their scientific achievements, and others also, for making known through their literary ability, the progress of commercial enterprises, which may benefit mankind. First, in the last classification, are gentlemen who come here as representatives of the chief London journals, and they will regularly report through their correspondence whatever they may perceive in their tour through this Western world that may be worthy of the attention of foreign capitalists.

It will be perceived at once that this is no trivial mission. We have had soldiers, reformers, great financiers, to make the tour of this country in the public way, but never have had so important a body to welcome as the present one. The party have come at an important epoch in our history. Their purpose is to carefully survey our railroad system, the character and working arrangements of our roads, and particularly to notice those which have been built by the aid of foreign capital. That they may have every facility for learning all that is to be known concerning important subjects, special trains will be provided for them, that they may be transported from point to point with ease, security and promptitude, and with as little fatigue as may be possible while fulfilling so onerous a mission.

Our principal railroad men of the Northern and Middle States have been active in addressing themselves to these guests of the country, and such of our Southern capitalists and enterprising managers of railroads as are here, are equally alive to the importance of introducing gentlemen of so great influence abroad to a knowledge of the vast profit to be derived from the application of capital to the wants of the railroad companies in the South. The enterprises in railroads in the South are not like experimental affairs, or like those in which competing capital over-designs and creates the means of transportation. Every road in the South is a necessity of the population and essential to the increase of production, and with the new order of things will become vastly more remunerative than at any former period. Hence capital may be safely directed toward the South. The exhaustion of the war calls for repairs and renovation, and capital well applied will more wisely be expended, we think, on Southern railroads than on those which are under the disadvantage of great and still increasing competition. However, we are confident on this mission, who represent an especially able and energetic capital, will be able to draw their own conclusions after they have made their surveys, and we shall be much surprised if in their reports to European capitalists, with whom they are associated, they do not justify the views we have expressed with regard to the splendid field for investments now open at the South.—New York Times.

REMARKABLE AFTER IN A CHURCH.—Considerable excitement has arisen in Jersey City in consequence of groans, yells and uncouth sounds said to emanate from a church in the upper part of Jersey City for some nights past. The first known of these mysterious sounds was some ten days since, when the pastor had occasion to return to the church after evening services to procure some manuscript which he had forgotten and had occasion to make use of. The edifice had been closed for the night, and was in total darkness.

The New York Times says: "On entering, he lit a match, to guide him along the aisle; and when approaching the altar at the rear his attention was attracted by a low moaning sound, which gradually increased and at the same time drew nearer to him. To this he at first paid no heed, presuming it to be the antics of mischievous boys; but presently the sounds changed to seemingly unearthly yells, shrieks and groans, from fragments of invisible beings clustering around in close proximity to his feet, until finally his feelings were so wrought upon that he felt impelled to leave the building with all possible haste. The above are substantially the facts of the case as stated by the pastor of the church to Chief of Police McManus after reports were beginning to be circulated in the neighborhood that the church was haunted, and requesting that the matter might be kept as quiet as possible, believing that in a few days at furthest he would be able to unravel the mystery, and satisfactorily explain the cause of the sounds. Since that time the church edifice has been thoroughly examined, inside and out, but without unravelling the mystery; and meantime these dismal and unearthly yells and cries are heard almost every night. A couple of nights since, Chief of Police McManus, accompanied by Aid Doyle and Detective E. L. McWilliams, determined to pay a visit to the reported haunted church. They accordingly procured the keys and entered the edifice shortly after midnight.

"Taking their position in the centre of the church in total darkness, they had remained there but a short time when they heard a low moaning sound, apparently proceeding from the vicinity of the pulpit, which gradually grew louder and came nearer until it finally culminated around their heads into howls, yells, groans, &c., and then gradually died away as it came. After a few moments of perfect silence, Chief McManus drew from his pocket a revolver, loaded with blank cartridges, and fired one charge, when almost instantly the edifice seemed to be filled with thousands of infuriated demons, making the most hideous noises and appearing to be tearing them to pieces. The officers describe having experienced a very peculiar sensation in the head, and finally the noise became so hideous and unearthly that they made a hasty retreat, and apparently pursued by the infuriated demons to the door, which they closed and locked. The officers then crossed the street to the opposite walk, and remained there until daylight, but heard no further sounds, and made no discoveries which would tend to explain the mystery. The people residing in the immediate neighborhood claim to have been disturbed at all hours of the night by these demonic sounds, and a number of them have determined to leave the neighborhood."

EX-GOVERNOR PICKENS.—A Charleston letter-writer thus reports the policy and views of this gentleman: "Since the expiration of his official term, Gov. Pickens has been quietly residing on his fine plantation in Edgefield District, taking no part, other than a deep interest in the great events of the war. Being one of the largest and most successful cotton planters in the State, of course the emancipation of the slaves has seriously affected his wealth. But, without indulging in any vain regrets, the ex-Governor quietly announces his intentions to begin planting anew, upon the principle of compensated labor, and says that he will do all in his power to benefit his people, late his slaves, by inducing them to work diligently and faithfully at a fair rate of remuneration, and by affording them the means of educating themselves and otherwise elevating their condition, according to the schemes suggested by the Government. He is, however, not over sanguine as to the result of the experiment, adhering to the opinion that the plantation negro cannot be made to work under other than a compulsory system. Many would have supposed that Gov. Pickens would have been among the first arrested after the war; but, in this regard, as well as towards his successor, Gov. Bonham, the anti-ordies seem to have adopted a lenient policy."

It is related of Simon Cameron that in talking with Jefferson Davis about secession, in 1860, he told Davis that if the Southern States seceded, rain would follow them, slavery be abolished, and he would with his own hands plant corn in the streets of Charleston; that last spring, Mr. Cameron planted the corn in Charleston, and as predicted, hired a soldier to attend to it, and has lately received four ears of grain as the product.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute. This may account for the many closed eyes to be seen in our churches.

To the Mune.

How beautiful is this era,
How bright the stars du shies,
All nater sleeps in tranquility,
But this lone hart of mine.

Our dog has kwit a-barkin' now,
Att fethers passin' by,
Heze gazin' at the far of mune
With cam and placid i.

When vain the, thou pail face thine,
A hanging in the skize,
Upwards on wild untramwled wing
M' thauts cuts dust and glize.

O kud I kwit this klood of kln,
And sore about the crowd,
Le balth m sole in begstasy
In yonder deasy cloud.

"How kan the poits liborn sole
Mix with earth's vulgar cru,
Wed it not rather fly away
And hyde from mortal vu.

Ah yes! had I pare of wings
To go to yonder mune,
I guess id jest as soon sta thar
From now until nex June.

And thar a-roving up and down
Thru purty flows ide go,
Or listen to the tinkin' rill
Wot from the mountings fo.

THE BIGGEST LIAR OF THE AGE.—The New York papers have been full of startling details about the fire which took place at Barnum's Museum. One reporter, forgetting that the smoke must have suffocated every living thing within the building in five minutes, drew a vivacious sketch of terrible combats between the animals in the menagerie. He saw a lion in deadly combat with a tiger, and a serpent winding round the lippess. He goes on: "One of the alligators was killed almost immediately by falling across a great fragment of shattered glass, which cut open his stomach, and let out the greater part of his entrails to the light of day. The remaining alligator became involved in a controversy with an anaconda, and joined the mele in the centre of the blazing apartment. At this moment the floor, undermined by flames, gave way with an awful crash, and the living, struggling, howling, writhing mass was launched into a whirl of red and yellow fire, sending up a whirlwind of smoke, sparks, and cinders, to the very heavens. The last object I saw was the Polar bear, upon a white-hot square of sheet-iron, with all the hair burnt from his side, and standing stark and stiff, and rapidly baking brown. Before the whale went down with the rest, a stream of spermaceti ran from his carcass down the sides of the building, taking fire, and making impromptu candles on a colossal scale." Unfortunately for the effect of all this, there was no lion, lioness, or Polar bear in the building, at the time; and a fellow-reporter calls the writer the "biggest liar of the age."

COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP.—A correspondent of Harper's Monthly is involved in domestic difficulties. He writes:

"I got acquainted with a young widow, who lived with her step daughter in the same house. I married the widow; my father shortly afterwards fell in love with the step daughter of my wife, and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter is my step-mother, and I am the step-father of my mother-in-law. My step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step-brother, but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grand-mother of the little boy, and I am the grand-father of my step-brother. My wife has also a boy; my step-mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grand-mother, because he is the child of his step-sister; and my father is a brother-in-law of my son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother; my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grand son of my father, and I am my own grand-father."

A WIFE WANTED.—A fellow in Aroostook county, Maine, answered an advertisement, representing that he could furnish any person with a wife. The advertiser replied, directing the writer to a neighboring asylum for idiots! The same youth, not at all ashamed, whose name is John Norris, speaks of himself as follows: "I am eighteen years old, have a good set of teeth, and believe in Andrew Johnson, the Star Spangled Banner, and the 4th of July. I have taken up a State lot, cleared up eighteen acres last year, and seeded ten of it down. My backbones are looks first rate, and the oats and potatoes are bulky. I have got nine sheep, a two year old bull and two heifers, besides a house and a barn. I want to get married. I want to buy bread and butter, hoop-skirts and waterfalls for some person of the female persuasion during my life. That's what's the matter with me. But I don't know how to do it."

The Columbia Herald, of the 9th instant, says: "We heard a few days ago a very laughable story of one of the lately liberated blacks, concerning the object of the bureau. An old lady of color came into one of the offices, in a city of color far from this, and inquired if that was the place the Freedman's Bureau was kept. On the clerk's replying in the affirmative she placed herself akimbo and said she had come for her bureau, and she didn't want any little washstand put off on her; she wanted a big bureau with a big glass on top, so that she could see how to fix to go to these picnics. The history of the clerk of the war didn't tell how the clerk managed his part of the closing scene."

A gentleman, who had the curiosity to spend a dime in answering an advertisement which promised valuable advice for that amount, received by mail the following answer: "Friend, for your ten cents, postage, please find enclosed advice which may be of great value to you. As many persons are injured for weeks, months and years, by the careless use of a knife, therefore, my advice is, when you use a knife, always whittle from you."

A clergyman recently illustrated his argument in favor of corporal punishment for children, by a pleasant piece of witicism. He said that "the child, when once started in a course of evil conduct, is like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the switch to get it off."

Frederick the Great wrote to one of his generals: "I send you with 60,000 men against the enemy." On numbering the troops, it was found there were but 50,000. The officer expressed his surprise at such a mistake on the part of his sovereign. Frederick's reply was, "I counted you for 30,000."

What is the difference between a couple of mermaids and summer and autumn? The former are two sea-daughters, and the latter two sea-sons.

White paper for newspaper is now being extensively made, in this country, out of bamboo. Is not this putting the mark of cane upon the press?

Take a Home Paper!

No Home Circle
IS COMPLETE
Without a Paper!

No Home Circle

IS COMPLETE
Without a Paper!

Now is the Time to

SUBSCRIBE

TO

THE NEWBERRY

'HERALD'

WHICH IS

Greatly Increased in Size,

And filled with interesting, useful and

Entertaining matter,

Political,

Biographical,

Agricultural,

Scientific,

Miscellaneous,

Wit, Humor,

AND GENERAL NEWS

Terms—\$1.50, in Currency, for

Six Months, in Advance.

TO ADVERTISERS

BOTH IN THE

UP AND LOW COUNTRY,

THE

HERALD,

OFFERS INDUCEMENTS

EQUAL TO ANY PAPER IN

THE STATE,

Being Centrally Located, and

Having a fine Circulation!

Terms—Transient Advertisements

inserted conspicuously at \$1.50 per

square of ten lines, for first insertion,

and \$1 for each subsequent—

invariably in advance. Marriages and

Obituaries, and all personal matters, charged

as advertisements.

Liberal contracts made with regular

advertisers.

J. N. ROBSON,

HAS RESUMED THE

COMMISSION BUSINESS

AT HIS OLD STAND,

62 East Bay.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

the sale of Cotton, Flour, Corn, &c., and from his

long experience he feels confident of giving satis-

faction. He will also attend to the RECEIVING

and FORWARDING BUSINESS.

Sept. 29 '65

T. P. SLIDER,

'NOTARY PUBLIC,

WILL attend to making affidavits and depositions,

administering oaths and oaths, Probate of deeds, Relinquishment of Dower,

Protest of notes, affidavits for the Shipment of cotton and other business in this line. Will also attend to

COMMISSION, AUCTION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Not desirous of entering upon new Branches

of business but compelled from habit as well as

necessity to do something, I offer my service to the public.

The prompt performance of any business entrusted to my care will be the best reference of

business character. My connection with the firm of W. Burke & Co. is dissolved, but I will establish an office in

Macon, Ga., where communications may be addressed.

SAMUEL BOYKIN,

Carolina, Georgia and Alabama papers,

daily and weekly, will copy one month and send bill to

aug 26/65—1-14

REVIVED.

A NEW SERIES OF

THE BAPTIST BANNER

WILL BE COMMENCED

On Saturday, 9th Instant,

IN AUGUSTA, GA.

BY THE FORMER PROPRIETOR

I AM happy in being able to make the above

announcement. THE BANNER will be published every Saturday.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, \$3

per annum. Address

JAS. N. ELLIS,

Proprietor.

CHARLES A. LENOX,

No. 133 MEETING STREET, UP STAIRS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

TAKES PLEASURE in informing his old and

new friends that he has re-opened at the above

place, where he will constantly keep on hand a

full assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, which

he will offer at very reasonable prices.

Sept 29 '65

T. F. & R. H. GRENEKE,

Proprietors.

THE PHENIX.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

At the Capital of South Carolina, Columbia, 1865.

THE Daily Phoenix, issued every morning except Sunday, is filled with the latest news

(by telegraph, mails, etc.), Editorial Correspondence, Miscellaneous, Poetry, Stories, etc.

This is the only daily paper in the State, outside of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phoenix, for country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week.

Weekly Gleaner, a home companion, as its name indicates, is intended as a family journal, and is published every Wednesday. It will contain eight pages, of Forty Columns. The cream of the Daily and Tri-Weekly will be found in its columns, Daily, one year.....\$10.00

three months.....3.00

Tri-Weekly, one year.....7.00

three months.....2.25

Weekly, one year.....4.00

three months.....1.25

Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a square every insertion.

Oct. 11-42-41.

THE WHITE MAN'S PAPER.

THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK.

A first class weekly paper, in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

The Day Book is not reprinted from a daily, but is made up expressly for weekly circulation, with a careful summary of the news from all the States, and all parts of the World, with Market Reports, Agricultural, Finance, Literature, &c.

TERMS CASH—IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year.....\$ 2.00

Three copies one year.....5.50

Five copies one year, and one to the getter-up of the club.....10.00

Ten copies one year, and one to the getter-up of the club.....17.50

Twenty copies to one address.....30.00

Old subscribers of the Day Book, throughout the Southern States, will receive the value still due them, by notifying us of their present post-office address.

Send for a specimen copy, which will be sent, postage free, on application.

Address, giving post-office, county and State in full.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,

No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

For sale by all news dealers in cities and towns. Oct. 11 '42.

THE NEW YORK NEWS.

Daily and Weekly—the NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS, a great family newspaper—Benjamin Wood, proprietor. A journal of politics, literature, fashions, market and financial reports, interesting miscellany, and news from all parts of the world! It contains more reading matter than any other weekly paper. New improvements introduced—an immense circulation determined on—the largest, best and cheapest paper published in New York. Single copies, 5 cents; one copy one year, \$2; three copies, one year, \$5.50; five copies, one year, \$8.75; ten copies, one year, \$17; and an extra copy to any club of ten or more copies, one year, \$20. The Weekly News is sent to clergymen at \$1.60. New York Daily News to mail subscribers, \$10 per annum; six months, \$5. For sale by all news dealers.

Specimen copies of Daily and Weekly News sent free.

Address Benj. Wood, Daily News building, No. 19, City Hall Square, New York City. Oct. 11 '42.

THE SOUTHERNER.

Is published every Friday at Darlington C. H., S. C., by J. M. BROWN. Terms of subscription: To subscribers on our books, \$3.50; to new subscribers, \$1. Advertisements per square, first insertion, \$1.50; each subsequent insertion \$1.

Advertisements not paid for in advance will be continued until paid for, and be charged accordingly. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements not marked for a certain number of insertions, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Oct. 11 '42

Laurensville Female College.

WILL open Monday, September 25. The scholastic year consists of two Sessions of twenty weeks, each.

Tuition in Primary department, per session \$12.00

" " Academy " " 18.00

" " College " " 23.00

Incidental Expenses " 1.00

Music on Piano, Melodicon, or Guitar " 25.00

Use of Piano